HOUSE EATS CROW

Nauseous Senate Tariff Bill Forced Ewn Its Throat.

AN ABSOLUTE SURRENDER

Action Decided Upon at the Caucus of Conferees and Democrats.

WILSON'S PROTEST UNHEEDED

Sensational Scenes Attended the Passage of the Senate Measure-Reed Excoriated the Conferees and the Democrats-Wilson Explained His Position-Cockran's Fierce Speech Provoked Crisp, Who Made a Heated Reply-"Popgun" Bills Were Passed, Placing Coal, Iron Ore, Barbed Wire, and Sugar Upon the Free List-Republican Senators' Programme.

After a struggle of several months the House receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendments of the tariff bill and passed the measure in the exact form in which it came from the Senate.

It was a complete victory for the Senate. The House made an absolute surrender. The result grew directly out of the sensational course of events at the Senate end of the Capitol precipitated by Senator Hill on Friday. Up to that time the House conferees had stood firm against the Senate amendments, especially on the three disputed schedules of coal, fron ore, and sugar, and the temper and voice of the House was for war, war to the end.

The indications that the Democrats of the Senate might be unable to longer hold a majority of the votes in line even for the Senate bill, and that the bill was in desperate jeopardy forced the House Democrats to Immediate action. The Democratic conferees of the House at last admitted that they were beaten and that another vote could not be risked in the Senate; that it must be either the Senate bill or no bill.

The determination to yield was decided on at the caucus in the morning after a strong protest from Mr. Wilson, who wanted to continue the fight.

tinue the fight.

The programme arranged in the caucus was carried out to the letter in the House, under an iron clad special order. The scenes in the chamber throughout the day and evening were exciting and at times sensational. The galleries were packed, and the members applicated and cheered their respective leaders to the echo.

Under the terms of the order but two hours were allowed for debate on the main proposi-tion to recede and agree to the Senate amend-ments to the tariff bill. A parliamentary skir-mist preceded the pitched battle, but points of order raised by the Republicans were swept aside. The Speaker ruled the House with an iron band.

SPECIAL ORDER PROUGHT IN. As soon as Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, who had been delayed by a railway accident, reached the Capitol a full meeting of the Committee on Rules was held, and a special order was brought in for the consideration of the tariff bill and action thereon. It was as

"Resolved, That after the adoption of this ing a conference with the Senate on the dis-agreeing votes of the two Houses on H. R. 4864 be rescinded; that the conferees herete-fore appointed on the part of the House be discharged from further duty in that behalf, and that the House recede from its disagree-ment to the Senate amendments to said bill in gross and agree to the same. That after two hours' debate on said motion (which shall be highly ship the wate shall be taken without indivisible) the vote shall be taken without

delay or other motion. General leave to print is hereby granted for ten days.

"Resolved, Second, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to present for consideration, without reference to a committee, separate bills plac-ing upon the free list sugar in all its forms, coal iron ore, and barbed wire cash, of said coal, iron ore, and barbed wire, each of said bills when presented shall be considered in the House. Thirty minutes debate shall be allowed on each bill, and at the end of such debate the previous question shall be consid-ered as ordered thereon, and without delay or other notion the vote shall be taken. or other motion the vote shall be taken.'

After the reading of the resolutions, which was greeted with Republican jeers, was concluded, Mr. Catchings moved the previous question, but Mr. Reed interrupted with a point of order against the resolutions. It was that the tariff till was not in possession of the House, and that therefore that body could take no action. If such a course as this were allowed the Senate and House might both recede at the same time, and then no law could

be passed.

*After an elaborate argument of his point, Mr. Reed began to rasp the Democrats with a bitter pertinacity, which was continued in all the speeches he made during the course of the evening. The venom in his remarks was not concealed, and he attacked with the bitteress of a wounded buil. He alluded to not concealed, and he attacked with the bit-terness of a wounded buil. He alluded to the Senate bill as an "offspring," which both houses were ashamed of, and said it was a nauseous meal for the House to swallow, "I do not expect my argument to have any ef-fect," said Mr. Reed in conclusion, addressing the Democratic side, "but you are like the heathen who have listened to the Christian missionaries. You have no further chance of

The Speaker then overruled the point of order, citing a ruling of Speaker Carlisle. The previous question was then ordered without discussion, fixing fifteen minutes to each side. Gen. Catchings did not avail himself of his time. Mr. Reed delivered a bitterly sarcastic speech.

did not wonder, he said, that the other He did not wonder, he said, that the other side did not desire to discuss the action about to be taken [laughter], but he would give them a plain statement of what the were going to do. The House had announced sometime ago that it would fight the Senate and die in the last ditch. This was the ditch and the lowest part of it [laughter]. He realized how distasteful it must be and how the Democrats were trying to senaon it with suit. Democrats were trying to season it with suitable garnishing. They were about to enact what they believed was not an honest bill in a dishonest way. They were about to desert the "roll of honor" and trick themselves out with the gewgaws of this absurd proposition.

with the gewgaws of this absurd proposition.
"You are going to give the country free sugar," said he, in his most ironical vein, amid shouts of Republican laughter, "in your minds," he added, amid renewed shouts of derision, "and free coal and free iron ore. You are going to be bold and manly, as you have been in this backdown, without a reference to the committee that stands between you and the noble purpose that thrills you, [Republican applause and laughter]. You will get free coal over the dead bodies of your conferees and in defiance of the principles

President of Martyn College Expected to Explain Serious Charges, and, if

Possible, to Refute Them.

The return to the city of Prof. Webster Edgerly, president of the Martyn College of Oratory, is eagerly awaited by many of his former pupils and friends. He arrived in New York yesterday morning on the steamship Furnessia from Europe and is expected to reach Washington in a day or two to pre-

ship Furnessia from Europe and is expected to reach. Washington in a day or two to prepare for the winter session of his school with classess in elecution, physiculture, and acting. The professor had not arrived when a Thurs reporter called at his house at a late hour last night but was expected to-day.

The professor's conduct prior to the 19th of June last was the subject of discussion at a meeting of ex-pupils of the college held on that date and replete with sensational disclosures. At that meeting it was stated the professor had refused certificates to graduates entitled to them; that he printed one catalogue for local use and another, containing the names of a bogus faculty, for outside distribution.

the names of a bogus faculty, for outside distribution.

It was further alleged charges of unprofessional conduct were still pending against
him before the Lynn, Mass., bar, and that he
had a wife living from whom he had not been
divorced, but who, under the name of Mrs.
Scott Saxton, conducted a college of oratory
in Denver and that a monthly remittance
kept her silent. It was also stated that he
had been divorced from Miss Ella Glinnis in
Lynn by questionable means, and that he has
a wife witn whom he is still living. He was
said to have been pastor of a church in Missouri, and that he promuigated a scheme
known as the Raiston Health Club, and he
claimed to be able to show the first tangible
existence of the human soul. The muchtalented professor is also said to have been
the author of several works on magnetism
and mind reading.

the author of several works of mand mind reading.

These were a few of the charges preferred, and it is now expected that Prof. Edgerly will give his side of the story. His friends say he is innocent and will easily clear himself. Many persons are interested in this matter, and his statement is anxiously awaited.

GILROY GOING TO SEE GRACE. He Does Not Admit It, But All the Politi

cians Say So. NEW YORK, Aug. 13 .- Mayor Gilroy will sail for Europe to-morrow on the steamer Paris if he can get accommodations to return before September 7. He would not admit this evening that he was going to London to see ex-Mayor Grace, or that there was any politics contemplated in the trip, but that was the construction put upon it by the poli-

"I can't get any rest here," said the mayor,
"and Saratoga is even worse than New York.
I want to go where I shall be absolutely undisturbed. My first idea was to sail and return on the Paris, which arrives on Augus 22 and starts back August 25, but every room
was taken for the return trip. I have since
tried to secure passage on some other vessel,
even as late as the 29th, but have not yet succeeded. Unless I do I shall not go, for I
must be here by September 7 to attend to im-

BRECKINRIDGE'S BANNER.

It Is Hung Between a Turf Club and a

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 13 .- Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge made his second speech at Lexington, his home city, this afternoon. He spoke to 1,500 people, many of whom were women. He was introduced by ex-State Treasurer Stephen G. Sharp. Numerous floral designs and bouquets were laid on the small table before Col. Breckinridge, His

small table before Col. Breckinfudge. His speech was mostly new.

He declared that from the time he made his first speech in this city he has had no fears of being defeated for re-election. The Breckinfudge organization hung out its banner today, its moorings being the Lexington Turf Club and the Main Street Christian Church. This has caused much comment.

Cruiser Minneapolis All Right.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The Minneapolis is all right, and the repairs made necessary by scraping during her trial trip have all been completed. This was the gist of the report by the board of naval experts who have been detailed on the matter while the cruiser has been lying at dry dock at League Island. The board, which includes J. A. Watson, Chief Engineer Milligan, and Naval Con-structor Joseph Fenton, came to this conclusion after a long session to-day.

Georgerown, Colo., Aug. 13.—Col. James H. Platt, organizer and president of Denver Paper Mills Company, fell into Green Lake to-day while fishing. He was dead when taken out. The cause of death was apoplexy. Col. Platt was born in St. Johns, Canada, in 1837. He served in the war and in the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses as a Republican from Virginia.

Hall Rubber Company Closed Off. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 13.—The E. W. Hall Rubber Company was closed to-day on an attachment brought against them by the New York Rubber Company for \$11,772. In an affidavit of Charles S. Sauzoy, as agent of the plaintiff, it was represented that the de-fendant was about to convert its property into money for the purpose of defrauding its cred-itors and asked for a writ of attachment, which was granted.

Crazed by Grief.

Thad. Tribble, a young man, whose he is at No. 1223 C street southeast, created a great deal of excitement in Alexandria vesterday by his wild ravings. A brother of the unfortunate young man was killed while braking on the Southern Rallway about a year ago, and it is thought the affair unsettied his mind. Tribble has a wife and three chil-dren in this city.

Cholera Continues to Spread. LIEGE, Aug. 13.—Twenty fresh cases of cholera and several deaths from the same

disease have been reported here.

Amstrudam, Aug. 13.—Two new cases cholera have been reported here. At Utree one case was reported and there was o death from the disease at Zaandam and o death from the disease at Zaandam and o leath from the same cause at Beverwyk.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 13,-The building owned by Julius Loeb, occupied by Ambrose Singleton, a greeer, was burned to-night. Loss, \$40,000. The alarm of fire almost a panie among the neighbors, the city being in the midst of a water famine

The Association of American Scientists will open its annual convention at Brooklyn, N. Y., to-morrow.

The annual convention of fire engineers of the United States and Canada will meet at Montreal to-day with over 500 members in at-

Dr. U. O. P. Wingate, secretary of the State board of health of Wisconsin, has issued a letter to all the health authorities in surround-

Judge Worthington, the Illinois member of the strike commission appointed by President Cleveland, arrived in Chicago last night. Chairman Carroll D. Wright and Mr. Kernan, the other members of the commission will ar-

At the Session of One of These the President of the Transportation Company Made a Dash for Thompson, Who Asked Pointed Questions-Books Not Yet Examined.

The allegations, the charges and countercharges concerning the business methods of President Patterson, of the People's Transportation Company, continue to increase in number and interest.

A full statement of the trouble between the resident and stockholders in the company was given vesterday in THE TIMES and needs no repetition. Quite a number of new charges, however, were made yesterday by members of the investigating committee which may now be added to the record.

When a reporter for THE TIMES called at the offices of the Company yesterday both of the offices were filled with investigating committees. In the president's private office were two committees. One, local, consisting of F. J. Lee, Samuel G. Thompson, and E. M. Hewlett; the other from Norfolk, composed of R. G. L. Page and J. P. Carter. The first-named committee represents the element among the stockholders opposed to Patterson's management; the other having been sent here from Norfolk to investigate the truth of published and private reports referring to the conduct of the company's affairs.

A third committee of investigation was at A third committee of investigation was at work in the outer office and was made up of two of the directors, Thomas and Strother. This last-named committee was at work quietly. It is alleged that it has been appointed in the interest of the president, with the patent object of making a favorable report as to the condition of the finances.

In the inner office, however, all was not so serene. Echoes of a violent was of words came through the wall frequently. In fact

serene. Ecoes of a violent war of words came through the wall frequently. In fact, there came near being a collision between the president and Lawyer Hewlett, who appears to be conducting the case as attorney for certain dissatisfied stockholders. When the meeting in the private office broke up a statement was asked of what took place.

NOT ALLOWED TO SEE THE BOOKS, Samuel G. Thompson was spoksman for the ommittee. He said that the investigating committee had asked to be allowed to examine the books yesterday, but they were denied that privilege, Mr. Hewlett, however, stating that that privilege would be granted to-day. It was impossible therefore to make any progress. Thompson said that the committee desired nothing but an opportunity of taking care of the interests of the 500 stockholders of the company.

The treasurer, Miss Jordan, who was present when the statement was made said that

ent when the statement was made, said that

ent when the statement was made, said that the whole investigation proceeded from the malice of Mr. Hewiett, who wished to ruin the company as he couldn't rule it.

Returning to the scenes in the committee-room Thompson said that Mr. Hewiett told Patterson that his ownership of \$10,000 was a serious charge and that he must prove how he here reassered of such an arount of a serious charge and that he must prove how he become possessed of such an amount of money. This made Patterson mad, and he retorted that if he could not prove where he got that much money he could punish Hew-lett personally for the insult, and made a dash for him, the actual collision being only prevented by the interference of the members of the committee. Thompson said that Patterson denies charges in this way frequently. On a certain trip home on the Lady of the Lake, the company's steamer, Patterson got into an altercation with the chief engineer, who is a director in the courant. who is a director in the company. The latter charged Patterson with misrepresenting the amount paid by the company on the pur-abuse money of the steamer. "Patterson chase money of the steamer. "Patterson jumped at the engineer." Thompson said, "calling him a d-d ----, and it took the physical force of three women to keep him quiet."

PATTERSON'S OPERATIONS IN BALTIMORE. "But that is not all we have to charge," said Thompson. "I propose to prove when the time comes that Patterson had made or

the time comes that Patterson had made or connived at the making and publishing of unauthorized by-laws, and I propose to show that he sent an agent to Baltimore to put upon sale among people there \$30,000 worth of stock, and that the scheme failed through no fault of Patterson's. In consideration of sales there he promised the Baltimore people to give them a \$5,000 boat."

It will thus be noted that the investigation is multiplying the figures, if it is accomplishing the sales are considered to the consideration of the sales are complished.

them a \$5,000 boat."

It will thus be noted that the investigation is multiplying the figures, if it is accomplishing nothing else. Mr. Hewlett said that he had nothing to add to what he has aiready said; that he is relying upon the promise of an opportunity to examine into the finances of the company, which examination he proposes, with the committee, to begin to-day.

After the adjournment of the committee Patterson was asked if he had anything to say. He replied that the reporter could attend a meeting called for last night, at which the whole matter would be fairly discussed. He aiready had stated that there was nothing in the charges, and the facts in the case when determined would bear him out. He still takes the situation in perfect good humor, and, to all appearances, without the slightest trace of fear of the result.

Mr. Strother, the treasurer of the company, said in the morning that he intended to hand in his resignation at the night meeting. He said it was not true, as stated by Mr. Hewlett, that he had never handled a cent of the company's funds. He had hadled the funds at first, but latterly he did not for reasons he would explain later on in the investigation.

REPORT MADE BY THE SECRETARY. The agitation of the questions was contin sed at a special meeting last night. This neeting, the president explained, was a directors' meeting with such additional people rectors' meeting with such additional people invited as were most thoroughly representative of the company. Its object was to lay before the people of the District and of the cities with which the company had business relations the true status of its affairs. For this purpose he would ask the secretary to read an abstract from the books. This abstract showed that the steamer bought by the company was to cost \$40,000; that on this amount about \$12,000 had been paid from stock and \$6,000 from earnings, \$18,000 in all, leaving about \$22,000 still due on the purchase. Only totals were given in this statement.

purchase. Only totals were given in this statement.

A motion to adopt the report of the secretary caused a long discussion, which was eventually closed by "receiving the report."

After this President Patterson was plied with questions from all parts of the hall, his chief interrogators being Samuel G. Thompson, of the stockholders committee; Thomas, of the directors' committee, and Page and Carter, of the Norfolk committee.

In answer to questions by Page it was admitted that J. C. Strother, treasurer of the company, had never given bond. Strother, when called upon, admitted that statement. Patterson explained that there was a banking committee consisting of the treasurer, himself, and the secretary; that when Strother failed to give bond Patterson assumed the treasurership as next in order on the committee. It was not asked or volunteered as information whether Patterson in his capacity as treasurer had given bond.

Bamuel Thompson then catechised the

books would show that all the proceeds from that property were turned into the treasury of the company.

Thompson also wanted to know about the \$10,000 of stock alleged to be bought by Patterson, and if it was included in the \$12,000 stock proceeds paid on the steamer. Patterson said it was, showing, as Thompson claimed, that if that were true the other 500 stockholders had paid in only about \$2,000 to \$40,000 bought by Patterson.

AGAIN IN A BELLIGERENT MOOD. At this point in the proceedings Thompson ranted to go into the details of the row on board the steamer noted above. Patterson ruled him out of order with the further state-

ment that he was tempted to act to-night as he had on the steamer.

Discussion of the charges against the president was cut off here by the adjournment of the directors' meeting and a resolution that a conference be held on the best means of advancing the interests of the company.

All of the charges made against the president are still under investigation. The directors' committee will report to-morrow and

dent are still under investigation. The di-rectors' committee will report to-morrow and the stockholders' committee later.

It was openly charged that the president had packed the meeting last night in his own interest, and that there was no admission ex-cept on a password, but for all that those present appeared anxious to act deliberately and only in the interests of the company.

NOT THEIR REGULAR VOCATION. Four Populists Acquitted for Holding

Political Meeting on Sunday. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 13.-Leroy Templeton, Philip Rappaport, "Col." Jennings, and P. J. Gilligan, the four Populists who were arrested for holding a political meeting on Sunday, and who went to jail, refusing to give bond, were acquitted in Squire Allen's court at West Indianapolis to-day. The spe-cific charge against the four men was that of pursuing their regular vocations on the Sab-bath, and the squire held that they were not, as speech-making was not their regular voca-

Five thousand people were about the court-room when the decision favorable to the de-fendants was announced, and vociferous cheering was indulged in. The Populists claim this affair has made them 5,000 votes in the county.

FIGHT WITH LEPERS.

Police Had to Use Revolvers to Reduce

Them to Subjection. CAPETOWN, Aug. 13 .- A visit of inspection to the leper colony on Robben Island, off the Cape of Good Hope, was made on July 21 by Under Colonial Secretary De Schmidt, with the object of investigating alleged grievances of which the lepers have complained. During his visit the inmates of the colony broke out in revolt, the women trying to escape over

the boundary and the men threatening Secre-tary De Schmidt with bodily harm.

The police were unable to beat back the erowd until they had used their revolvers and wounded one leper. After quiet was restored the lepers were induced to tell of their wrongs to Mr. De Schmidt, and he promised to in-quire into them. The police guard at the colony has since been re-enforced.

Driven to Suicide by His Son.

Et. Erro, I. T., Aug. 13.—J. N. Beacom, president of the Fariners and Mechanics' Bank, of Watonga, Saturday night committed suicide by shooting. The son, C. W. Beacom, is missing, and it is said has fled the country. Six weeks ago the bank was organized by father and son, soon after which the former left the son in charge and went home to Smith Center, Kans., where he held a responsible position, Rumors of insolvency reached the father, and he went to Watonga. After a week's endeavor to fix matters up, and after he had learned that both he and his son were criminally liable, he shot himself. son were criminally liable, he shot himself, dying at midnight. A large amount of the bank's drafts are said to have been protested in various parts of the country.

ers there have publicly announced their adhesion to the cause. One of these ministers attended my meeting and made a rattling good speech.

URGING OTHERS ON TO WASHINGTON.

Crops Leveled by a Storm.

GENEVA, Obio, Aug. 13 .- A genuine cyclone struck north Madison early this morning, devastating forests, orchards, buildings, growing crops, etc. The wind struck in near the ing crops, etc. The wind struck in near the lake and swept a path 100 feet wide clear of overything. Heavy bail accompanied the wind and smashed thousands of windows. All crops in the path of the storm were utterly destroyed by the hall and wind together. The roar of the wind was heard two or three miles away, and is described as being something frightful. The storm swept a path about three miles long. The loss will be heavy. So far as learned no person was So far as learned, no person was

Suspected of Burglary. Walter L. Adams was arrested yesterday by Detective Weeden on the charge of being concerned with John Butts in the robbery of the house No. 806 Tenth street northwest of a lot of clothing about a week ago, and will have a hearing to-day in the police court. Last night G. B. Hollinger, of No. 807 Elev-enth street northwest, reported that a few days ago his house was robbed in exactly the same manner as the one on Tenth street, and he thought that Adams and Butts were the

Will Establish Depots for Wellman. London, Aug. 14.—The Daily News pub ishes a message from Capt. Bottolfsen written on board the sealing vessel Malygen on which Bottolisen has gone to the relief of the Wellman expedition, in which he says that if he fails to find Wellman at Dane's Island he will proceed to establish depots and stations, in accordance with a plan previously decided upon by Wellman. It is believed by some Arctic travelers that the expedition will be found at Waldon Island.

Madain, Aug. 13 .- A Cyclone has swer over the provinces of Madrid and Ciudad Real. Considerable damage has been done to the crops and over 100 persons are re-ported to be either killed or injured.

Across the Ocean. Emperor William, of Germany, yesterday reviewed 12,000 troops, including 3,000 cav-airy, at Aldershot.

The board of pardons of the French republic, it is announced, mainiains the sentence of death imposed upon Caserio Santo Geronimo, the assassin of President Carnot, con-

demned to die on Friday next. The Sultan gave a dinner at the Yildiz Kiosk last evening in honor of Mr. A. W. Terrell, the United States Minister. Members of the diplomatic corps and the Sultan's min

A dispatch to the London Daily News from A dispatch to the London Daily News from Berlin says that a large proportion of the population of a village near Niedzwedzen, Prussian Poland, have been made ill by est-ing diseased herring. Eighteen of the per-sons poisoned have died.

"GEN." COXEY TO THE RESCUE

He Comes Here to Get His 'Wealers Out of Maryland's Jail.

HABEAS CORPUS THE METHOD

Mever Had the Slightest Intention to Desert

the Men-He Still Urges the Unemployed on to Washington-Browne Is Expected-Commissioners Issue a Warning.

Maryland will not have her roads made good by the Coxeyites now in the house of correction of that State if "Gen." Jacob S. Coxey, the originator of the good roads nt can prevent it.

"Gen," Coxey reached Washington yesterday afternoon from Veedersburg, Ind., the birthplace of Senator Voorhees, where he spoke on Saturday night, and at once retained the law firm of Ralston & Siddons, of this city, to sue out writs of habeas corpus for each man of his army now in prison. The papers were being prepared last night and if completes so as to reach Baltimore before the close of court they will go to that city to-day and be gin proceedings to have the men released. Should they be unable to commence legal operations to-day they will certainly do so

-morrow.
It is understood that the action will be based on the theory that the tramp law of Maryland is unconstitutional, and that the manner in which the accused were arrested and imprisoned was also in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Constitution of the United States.

"Gen." Coxey was seen last night at his rooms at the National Hotel by a Times representative. In reply to a question as to the special significance of his visit to Washington at this time, "Gen." Coxey said: "I came to do all that could be done to secure the release of my men from the Maryland house of correction, and as I must go back to Ohio to-morrow, I have retained the law firm of Halston & Siddons to look after the matter, which will be attended to at once. In fact, the papers are now being prepared. I do not anticipate defeat, but if our application is rejected in the feat, but if our application is rejected in the court in which the cases will be brought, we shall certainly leave no means untried to get my men free.

HADN'T THE SHADOW OF RIGHT.

"Gov. Brown, of Maryland, hadn't the shadow of a right to take the summary measures that he did. Those men were en camped on the property of a man who had given them permission, and was entirely will-ing that they should remain there. That they paid no cent does not enter into the case at all, and the Maryland authorities had no more right to invade 'Camp Lost Liberty' than the owners of this hotel would have to come into

owners of this hotel would have to come into my room and take my baggage.

"I wish to say right here and now that I never had the slighest intention of deserting my men. I went West to try and enlist sentiment in favor of the mouement and have succeeded beyond my highest expectations. Everywhere the widest enthusiasm prevailed over the Populistic movement.

"At Veedersburg I received a telegram from my son Jesse, who was here, teiling me of what had taken place at Hyattsville and I left for Washington on the first train. To reach here I had to cancel engagements to speak at Lancaster Ohio, on Monday: at Howard, on Tuesday, and at Johnstown and Centerburg on Wednesday. At each of the these terburg on Wednesday. At each of the these meetings I would have explained the meaning

"In my meetings I have urged that mer should continue to come to Washington to present their claims for assistance right at the doors of Congress, and also that it was the duty of the farmers to send these men food; that it will be just as well for them to

the duty of the farmers to send these men food; that it will be just as well for them to give up a part of their store and feed the unsequence of the store and feed the unsequence of the store are now plenty of men on their way to Washington, and there will be plenty more to join them. I have fold the people I have addressed that the authorities of the District of Columbia have set a precedent in my case, and that if they have nothing to eat at home to come to Washington, get on the grass, and like Coxey, they will be sent to jail for twenty days and get two meals a day.

"I am as certain to be elected to Congress as that the sun will rise to-morrow morning. The district is now represented by Ikirt, a Democrat, who was accidentally elected, but there will never be another Democrat elected to represent it. My campaign will be a national affair. It will be opened at Massillon, Ohio, on September 8. I have purchased a circus tent large enough to seat 4,000 or 5,000 people, which I intend to haul through my district and hold meetings in. I will also have a band of twelve pieces. I intend to offer the use of the tent on Sundays to religious denominations that desire to hold meetings there. If they will furnish the religion I will let them lave the tent and the services of the band. Already Mr. Holden proprietor of the Clevehave the tent and the services of the band Already Mr. Holden, proprietor of the Cleve-land (Ohio) Plain Dealer, has said that he in-tends to send a reporter to report the cam-paign from beginning to end, and if the Cleveland paper does that others will have to

The force of commonwealers encamped on the Observatory grounds was further depleted last night by the deportation of another squad of sixty-five. The company went out in comfortable coach over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad with transportation furnished to St. Paul, Minn. The men were all from Washbagton State, principally from the vicinity of Spokane Falls.

Washington State, principally from the vicinity of Spokane Falls.

There were 242 in camp to draw rations yesterday evening, and to these were added about a dezen who came in late from a tour of observation. Deduct the 65 and there are still about 190 cn the roll. It is understood that another 'detachment will be sent away to-day at 10 o'clock and that the remainder will go during the day and evening.

"Come with me," said Dr. Richards to a Times reporter at the Observatory grounds last night, "and you will see us put the babies to bed." Going in among the 'wealers with a couple of the marines, the doctor announced that all who desired shelter would have to "turn in," as access to the outbuildings would not be granted after that "call." About twenty-five of the "babies" fell in line and marched off to bed. The remainder of the army slept on the grass.

President Ross, of the District Board of Commissioners, was asked by a Times reporter yesterday what action the authorities would take with reference to incoming com

chances of being treated as are other persons who are unable to support themselves."

"Will steps be taken to prevent others of the army from coming into the District?"

"That is another question. I do not know what action, if any, will be taken to prevent them from coming, but, as before stated, if they come it will be at their own risk."

In connection with this subject the reporter was later handed a copy of an official notice promulgated by the Commissioners, which is as follows:

"While the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are assured of the moral support of Congress and the people of the District in assisting misguided persons who have been induced to come to the vicinity of the Capital to return to their homes, they wish it to be distinctly understood that no such assistance will be rendered to others who may be on their way to the Capital. All persons who may hereafter come into the District are hereby warned that if without means of support so as to become a charge upon the community, the laws with regard to vagrancy will be strictly enforced against them."

Marshal Browne was expected to arrive here last night.

ere last night. CHINESE TREATY RATIFIED.

Made for Ten Years, But May Be Ex tended Ten More.

The treaty with China, which was ratified by the action of the Senate vesterday, prohibits the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States for the next ten years, except upon conditions specified.

upon conditions specified.

The restriction is not apply to the return of such laborers as have lawful wives, children, or parents in this country, or who have property here of the value of \$1,000, or debts equal to that amount due them. The departing Chinaman is to secure before leaving a certificate from the collector of customs of the district from which he leaves to the fact that he had deposited with the collector of facts that he had deposited with the collector of customs. deposited with the collector a description of his family, property, or credits, and this certificate is to entitle him to return to the United States. In case the description proves to be faise the right to return is to be for-

to be faise the right to return is to be for-feited. It is to be exercised within one year, but in exceptional cases may be extended for another year.

While the treaty is made for a period of only ten years, it is provided that it may be extended for another like term of years un-less either country shall give notice six months before the expiration of the ten year limitation of a desire, to terminate it.

imitation of a desire to terminate it.

The treaty now requires the ratification of China, but it is presumed that the minister here is fully empowered by his government to act for it in this matter, and it is expected that the ratifications will be exchanged in a

Hitherto Unknown Constituent of the Atmosphere Discovered by Prof. Rayleigh, LONDON, Aug. 13 .- At to-day's meeting of

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

the British Association Douglas Galton was chosen president. An invitation of Toronto to make that city the place of the annual orably received, but the association cannot decide until 1895.

During the course of to-day's session of the association, Lord Hayleigh, professor of experimental physics at Cambridge University, announced the discovery of a hitherto unknown constitunt of the atmosphere, a gas characterized by extreme inertness. The characterized by extreme inertness. The professor added that he had not yet found its chemical reagent, but the value of the density

was 12.03.
Lord Rayleigh, with Prof. Ramsey, obtained a quarter of a pint of this substance.
Immense interest was shown in Lord Rayleigh's announcement by the members of the association, which bodies adjourned their re spective discussions in order to hear the do talls of the discovery.

ALL ANXIOUS FOR WORK.

Old Pullman Employes at the Gates Eager

CHICAGO, August 13.-The gates of the Puliman Company's big plant at Pullman were besieged this morning by a host of the striking employes who came seeking work, and who signified their willingness to go back to their old positions.

he had 1,783 men on hand ready for work. Others who are competent and willing are to begin work just as fast as those parts of the works now closed can be started up.

All old employes returning will get their places back until the full quota of men needed is at work. As the full number of men is but 2,000, the officials of the company feel certain that it will not be long before the works will be running full blast again. Among those who returned were 200 Swedes, skilled workmen, to whom the company was glad to give places.

Bad for the County. is a financial sufferer by reason of the closing of the Second National Bank at Altoona The county commissioners had employed the bank as their agent to negotiate the sale of county bonds for \$63,000 in Philadelphia. The money was placed in the Western Na-tional Bank of Philadelphia to the credit of the home bank. Bank Examiner Miller refuses to release the credit, holding that the funds form a portion of the assets of the closed bank. The county is embarrassed in consequence, as part of the funds are needed for current obligations.

Will Not Affilliate with the Knights. meeting last night 400 local switchmen helped organize the "Switchmen's Union of Kansas City," which is a starter in the direction of a new national switchmen's organization, to take the place of that recently disbanded. An address was issued to switchmen of this country and Canada asking them to send delegates to a national convention, to be held here early in the fall, to perfect the new or-ganization. P. J. McGuire, of the Knights of Labor, was refused permission to speak at the meeting, which later adopted resolutions against affiliating with the Knights of Labor.

Wants to Die on the Old Homestead. ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 13,-H. B. Burleigh has arrived in town from Aurora, S. D., hav ing made the entire journey of over 1,600 miles with a team and carriage in thirty-three days' actual traveling time. He owns a farm in South Dakota, but as he is now seventy-five years old he has come back to resume life five years old he has come back to a on the old homestead at this place.

Charles G. Sanders and Emmet Woodward were yesterday appointed cierks in the health department by Health Officer Woodward,

Charlotte Wise, an aged woman, pleaded guilty of using profane language and inde-cent conduct yesterday before Judge Taylor and was fined \$5. Edward Dudiey was yesterday fined \$1 for selling watermelons without a license. He pleaded ignorance of the law, and execution

Robert C. Dorsey, an aged man, was yes-terday fined \$15 by Judge Taylor for indecent exposure while under the influence of liquor on Saturday. He could not pay and was sent

of the sentence was suspended.

Mrs. Virginia M. Lount, who was advertised to speak at Convention Hall in this city on Thursday next on "Prisoners of poverty," was sent to jail in Baltimore on Saturday for not having paid her board bill.

Health Officer Woodward has recommended the paving of the alley in the square between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets and Peun-sylvania avenue and F street northwest, as it is out of repair and as a sanitary measure.

DASHED ALONG IN THE DARK

McCarthy's Remarkable Peat in the Great Bicycle Race.

MADE SIX MILES IN 14 MINUTES

Thirty Thousand People Saw Him Finish-Thrown from His Wheel by Two Women, but Delivered His Mail Bag Just the Same -Denver Filling Up with Wheelmen.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 13 .- The most remarkable performance in the Washington-Denves bike race, which ended at 10:37 last night, thirty-seven hours and twenty-seven minutes shead of time, was the ride of George T. Mo-Carthy, the last relay from Sand Creek to Denver. He rode five and three-quarter miles. crossing numerous railroad tracks in the dark,

in fourteen minutes. Thirty thousand people watched the finish, and on sixteenth street only a narrow lane was left for McCarthy to pass through to the courthouse, where Gov. Waste and Gen. Mc-Cook were waiting. When within ten feet of his goal, McCarthy ran plump into two women who got in his path and was thrown from his wheels, but he tossed the mail pouch to Lieut. Hilton, of the Cycle Corps, by whom it was handed to A. D. Black, manager of

the race.

Gov. Waite and Gen. McCook congratuated Manager Black, Mr. McCarthy and the other wheelmen on their wonderful feat.

The time of the relay race would have been reduced at least five hours more had not the Omaha riders who carried the message from Ogaialla to Julesburg been detained by a wind and sand storm. The Denver wheelmen made the run from Greeley to Denver, fifty-eight miles, in three hours and twenty-one minutes.

one minutes.

Wheelmen have been arriving on every train to-day, the first of the L.A. W.'s annual meeting, and it is estimated that by next Thursday, when the races begin, that there will be in the city at least 4,000 wheelmen from other parts of the country. Nevertheless, incoming wheelmen report that the attendance would have been much larger had railroad rates been lower. An informal reception was given the wheelmen to-day and souvenirs distributed. This afternoon the visitors were escorted to points of interest about the city. All the fast men in the country, except Tyler and Johnson, will take part in the races. Among the wheelmen who arrived are E. L. Livingston and E. J. Caughey, who wheeled from McKeesport, Pa., a distance of 1,704 miles, in three weeks.

PENNILESS AND DESTITUTE.

Twenty-eight Old Veterans of the War in

a Pitiable Condition. Twenty-eight brave, old veterans of the temporary home for soldiers and sailors, No. 305 Missouri avenue, and but for the tem-porary shelter and food afforded them by the relief committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac they would be on the verge of starvation

of the Potomac they would be on the verge of starvation.

Each of these men has taken part in many a hard-fought battle, some of them have been wounded several times, and all are suffering from some disease brought on by exposure during the period that they were fighting for the preservation of the Union.

during the period that they were fighting for the preservation of the Union.

Most of them have claims against the gov-ernment, some of nearly thirty years' stand-ing, growing out of bounty money promised by Congress when the outlook for the suc-cess of the cause of the Union was very dark, and which has never been paid. Several of them want to get into the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., but this is stated to be impos-sible, as it is full to overflowing, and the authorities have erected tents to accommodate those now at the home and who are able to undergo a little exposure. So crowded is the who signified their willingness to go back to their old positions.

At 9 o'clock the general foreman found that be had 1,783 men on hand ready for work. Others who are competent and willing are to the condition of all the soldiers' homes that the board of managers passed an order some time ago to admit no old soldier to the others who are competent and willing are to

The stories told by some of these old reterans are pitiful in the extreme. One of them has a claim for over \$500 against the government, which has been provided for by law and which he will receive in due course of time. None of those referred to can get out of town, except by walking, unless they are assisted by the District Commissioners or some charitably disposed persons.

The usual limit of time allowed to one of these vertrans to remain at the abelier is

some charitably disposed persons.

The usual limit of time allowed to one of these veterans to remain at the shelter is about five to ten days, but after that they must see to ther quarters.

Superintendent Chambers of the "Shelter" said that never has he seen such suffering among the veterans as we are having at present, and he supposed that the business depression was largely responsible for it.

Many of the old soldiers, he said, could not be made to understand that the reason why they were not taken in the homes was because they are already full. These men came to Washington thinking they can hurry the settlement of their claims and when they get here they find that everything done by the department is according to a system, and they would really be better off if they had remained at home. They ascertan in a very few days that they are powerless to do anything, and, having no money, are in a desperate condition. "We help them on their way as far as Baltimore," said the superintendent, "and sometimes Philadelphia, but that is the extent of our ability."

Miss Clipper Is Married. The announcement, exclusively published in THE TIMES some days ago, of the marriage of Miss Mae Clipper and J. P. Royston, of this city, was confirmed by the following no-tice which appeared in local papers yesterday

ROYSTON—CLIPPER—On June 12, 1894, at the Cathedral, in Baltimore, by the Rev. Father Reardon, J. P. ROYSTON, of Virginia, to Miss M. M. CLIPPER, of Baltimore.

Miss Clipper will be remembered as the heroine of the elopement with Samuel ,H. Dyott, last March, a clerk in the Crawford shoe byot, last March, access in the Crawford shoes store. She and Dyott carried on a flirtation by means of electric signals exchanged between the store and her home, which was on the top floor of the Adams building, of which her father was janitor. They disappeared but were located in Chicago and brought back to this city. Dyott was charged with embezziement and bigmy, but the case has not wet

ment and bigamy, but the case has not yet been tried. Royston, it appears, carried on his flirts tion in somewhat the same manner.

Got Another Man's Money. Andrew Smith, a driver for the Ivy City Brick Company, was yesterday held for court by Judge Mills on the charge of getting \$11.25 under false pretenses from the paymaster of the company by representing that he was James James, also an employee. It appeared that the men who work for the concern are numbered, and Smith's humber was 97, while James' was 79. The former had \$2 to his credit last payday and the other \$11.25, which Smith secured by claiming that James' number was his own.

Baltimone, Md., Aug. 13.—The police cen-

sus of Baltimore gives a voting population of 115,018, of which 98,013 are white and 17,115 are colored. The estimated population is 512,358, against the Federal census of 1890 of